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How do I rate him, etc.? And yet the ablative also approaches closely at times to an adjective. A thing or a person could be rated as worth a sesterce; compare *divitiæ, gratia, potentia sestertio nummo aestimanda sunt* (Seneca). The same idea could be expressed by an adjective; compare *sestertiarius homo* (Petronius). With this in turn compare the 'three-fig aedile', *aedilem trium cauniarum* (Petronius). The development was the same as that with which we are familiar in such phrases as 'ten-cent cigar', 'no-account niggah'. This occasional affinity of the ablative for the substantive, especially when the words are identical and the idea is indefinite, is a striking indication of the overlapping of these constructions and is due in all probability to the influence of the genitive upon the ablative. Among the prepositional expressions also there are several which were felt as closely akin to an adjective, e. g. *res humanæ tenues ac pro nihilo pulantur* (Cicero—note *tenues ac*), or an appositive, e. g. the phrase *pro luto habere* or *esse* as compared with *tamquam lutum aestimabitur argentum*.

Professor Laing's monograph opens up a wide field. To clear up the whole subject it would be necessary to include in the investigation all the methods by which valuation and the wider concept of quality are expressed, especially the genitive of quality, the descriptive ablative, the adjectives *carus, pretiosus, vilis*, etc., adverbs, and appositives. But—*vita brevis!* We must be grateful to Professor Laing for what he has given us.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

ARTHUR L. WHEELER.

The "Chronica Fratris Jordani a Giano". A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of Letters of the Catholic University of America. By Rev. Edwin J. Auweiler, O. F. M. Washington, D. C. (1917). Pp. 64.

The contents of this dissertation are as follows: Preface (5-6); History of the Chronicle of Jordan of Giano (7); The Manuscripts (8-12); Indirect Sources of the Text (13-15); The Editions (16-19); The Life of Jordan (20-44); The Latin Text of the Present Edition (45-53); Apparatus Criticus (54-60); Bibliography (61-63); Vita (64).

Jordan's Chronicle, written in the latter half of the thirteenth century, is an account of the "coming of the first friars into Germany and <of> their lives and their deeds".

In his discussion of the life of Jordan Dr. Auweiler discusses the Latinity of Jordan. In so doing he treats one phase of Latinity which will interest classical students. Henry Boehmer, in his edition of the *Chronica Fratris Jordani*, which was published in *Collection d'Études et de Documents sur l'Histoire Religieuse et Littéraire du Moyen Âge*, 6 (Paris, 1908), suggested that Jordan's Latin is heavy and shows signs of being deeply affected by the vernacular Italian just then coming into its status as a modern language. He had even ventured to say that a number of Jordan's expressions are 'Italian vulgarisms', and argued from this that

Jordan was an Italian without much culture. In contradiction to this Dr. Auweiler has pointed out how many of the examples cited by Boehmer to prove his contention are really adoptions or adaptations from the Latin of the Scriptures, though most of them have behind them the authority also of recognized good Latin writers. The partitive expressions with *de*, for instance, used instead of the genitive, which came into usage in the modern languages, is of quite respectable antiquity and can be found frequently among Latin writers of the classical as well as of the post-classical time. Dr. Auweiler has given a number of examples. The use of *subito* in the sense of 'all at once' or 'quickly' is found in Cicero, as well as in the Latin Vulgate. The use of the preposition *de*, in the sense of *secundum*, is not a modern Italianism, but is found in Suetonius, Tibullus, and Caesar. The expression *in sero* need not be a vulgarism or a modernism, for *serum*, in almost precisely that sense, is used by Livy and Suetonius. *Culpo* in the sense of 'blaming', impugned by Boehmer as an Italian vulgarism, will be found used "in this sense by such ancient Italians as Plautus, Ovid, Horace, Suetonius, Quintillian and others".

In a word, Dr. Auweiler has brought out the fact that the style of medieval writers, so largely influenced by the Scriptures, is not nearly so distant from ancient Latin as is usually thought when students limit the comparison to the Latin classical writers. Jordan very frequently uses the ablative absolute and other participial constructions, but this, too, is probably due to the influence of the Scriptures, for, as Miss Stawell pointed out in an article on Luke The Evangelist, who, she suggests, was a Latin and probably a relative of Vergil, Luke uses the genitive absolute in his Greek gospel in a way that is characteristic of Latin rather than of Greek, but in a way that deeply influenced the style of the Latin scriptures.

NEW YORK CITY.

JAMES J. WALSH, M.D.

## THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

### The Classical Forum

A meeting of The Classical Forum of The New York Classical Club was held in Students' Hall, Barnard College, Saturday, March 12, at 10:30 A. M. The general topic of discussion was The Measurement of Results in Latin Instruction. Two papers were presented—the first, by Dr. Barclay W. Bradley, of the College of the City of New York, who spoke of Recent Experiments in Standard Tests, the second by Mr. Robert Raiman, of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, who reported the results of his experience with the Otis Intelligence Tests.

Dr. Bradley began by reminding his audience of the need for objective standards of judgment of pupils' work, as evidenced by the hopeless divergence in subjective judgments of the same work by teachers. The beginning in Latin had been made under the direction of Professor Hanus, who published two tests, one of vocabulary, and the other of translation of detached sentences. These tests did not fully meet the requirements, in that the material used was somewhat arbitrarily selected, and the scale-values of the various

questions was not empirically determined. A valuable principle was, however, introduced—that translations should be judged by the accuracy of rendering the separate “thought units” of the original, rather than by mere verbal fidelity.

Professor Daniel Starch, at first alone, and later in collaboration with Mr. Watters, published tests in vocabulary and sentence-translation, in which the principle of “random selection” was carried to extremes. The lecturer felt that the principle could not be wholly dismissed, but was capable of wiser application.

Professor V. A. C. Henmon, of Wisconsin, had made the first serious attempt to evaluate his material empirically. His vocabulary tests marked a distinct advance. His tests for translation of detached sentences offered an attempt to grade difficulty, and were useful, even though open to some criticism.

The most elaborate research in the Latin field was that of Mr. H. A. Brown, President of Oshkosh Normal School, Wisconsin. He had drawn up Tests in Vocabulary, Translation of Detached Sentences, Translation of Connected Discourse, and Formal Grammar, in all of which he had carefully worked out scale-values by experiment with nearly 2,000 pupils. In his Test in Translation of Connected Discourse he had applied with skill the principle of “Thought Units” which Professor Hanus had suggested. His conclusions were impaired by the meager time allowance given to the test. The lecturer urged wider experiment with this material under more favorable conditions.

Tests in Latin Sources of English Words, and in Inflectional Forms, had been prepared but were not yet available.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Bradley emphasized the distinction between “scales” and “standard tests”, such as those under discussion. No attempt had been made to construct Latin scales.

The Secretary read an invitation from the New York Society for Experimental Research in Education to the members of The New York Classical Club to join in the work of the Classical Section of the Society, which had the subject of measurement of results under especial consideration.

Mr. Raiman presented some interesting statistics in regard to the Otis tests given to the entering classes at Boys' High School. He did not feel that the tests by themselves were an accurate index of the language abilities of his pupils. The discussion developed some difference of experience. It seemed to be the general opinion that the Otis Tests did offer valuable evidence as to the general abilities of pupils, but needed to be corrected in many individual cases.

ARTHUR A. BRYANT, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

#### TRANSLATIONS OF ARISTOTLE

In 1920 the Oxford University Press brought out, in one volume, a translation of two works of Aristotle—of the *Oeconomica* of Aristotle, by E. S. Forster, Lecturer in Greek in the University of Sheffield, and of the *Atheniensium Respublica*, by Sir Frederic G. Kenyon.

Mr. Forster, in his brief Preface of two pages, declares that neither of the two books of the *Oeconomica* is the work of Aristotle himself. The first book contains elements derived from Aristotle himself, but it owes much to the *Oeconomicus* of Xenophon. “It appears to be the work of a Peripatetic writer who was a pupil either of Aristotle himself or of a disciple of that philosopher”. This man wrote before the Peripatetic School had “become eclectic and coloured by Stoic influence”.

Book 2 is in certain ways, says Mr. Forster, quite un-Aristotelian. It was written, some time after

Aristotle's day, by a writer who lived outside Greece proper.

Mr. Forster's translation reads very smoothly.

Sir Frederic Kenyon's translation is a careful revision of the translation he published in 1891 of the *Atheniensium Respublica*, shortly after the first appearance of the Greek text. The last six chapters (63-69) are translated here for the first time. These have been reconstructed out of a large number of fragments and were first published as a printed text in the edition of this work which Sir Frederic Kenyon prepared for the Berlin Academy in 1903. In the translation, he says, he has tried “to follow the matter-of-fact, unadorned style of the original”. There is an Index to each translation. In accordance with the absurd system—or rather lack of system—which the Oxford University Press follows in certain of its books, this work is unpagged.

It remains to say that this volume is part of the Oxford Translation of Aristotle, which is to consist of eleven volumes, uniform in contents with the volumes of Bekker's edition of Aristotle. The following volumes have appeared:

III, (Parts) *De Longitudine Vitae*, *De Juventute et Senectute*, *De Vita et Morte*, *De Respiratione*, *De Mundo*, by E. S. Forster, *De Spiritu*, by J. F. Dobson; IV, *Historia Animalium*, by D'Arcy W. Thompson (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 5.65-66); V, *De Partibus Animalium*, by W. Ogle, *De Motu et De Incessu*, by A. S. L. Farquharson, *De Generatione Animalium*, by A. Platt; VI, *De Lineis Insecabilibus*, by H. H. Joachim, *De Mirabilibus Auscultationibus*, by L. D. Dowdall, *De Coloribus*, *De Audibilibus*, *De Xenophane Zenone et Gorgia*, *Physiognomica*, by T. Loveday and E. S. Forster, *De Plantis*, *Mechanica*, *Ventorum Situs et Nomina*, by E. S. Forster; VIII, *Metaphysica*, by W. D. Ross; IX, (Part), *Ethica Eudemia De Virtutibus et Vitiis*, by J. Solomon.

C. K.

A strike of compositors and pressmen, still in force (June 30), has held up this and the next issue of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY. The foregoing sentence will explain also shortcomings in these two issues.